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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.77.

May 16, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 81
Humidity 96 " 81

May 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 95 " 70

7944 日七初月四

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

四拜禮 六十月五英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Deeds by German and Polish Troops.

London, May 14.

An official Russian wireless statement says the Foreign Commissary has sent a message to the German Government drawing attention to the terrible position of the peaceful population in the occupied regions of White Russia along the line of demarcation, where there are violent pogroms, tortures, executions, savage treatment of workers, plundering and burning of Russian villages by Germans and Polish troops, and where villagers are being wiped out by machine-guns. The Russian Government complains that persons suspected of Bolshevik sympathies are shot or imprisoned under terrible conditions, the reign of terror being particularly bad in the town of Minsk, the district of Bobruisk and Viborg, where many hundreds have been slaughtered by machine-guns. The Foreign Commissary suggests the formation of Russo-German Commissions, including representative of the local populations to investigate these conditions.

Severe Fighting in Moscow.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 12th instant, says:—Fighting between Bolsheviks and anarchists at Moscow was resumed last night. The Soviet troops surrounded the headquarters of the anarchists, over which a large flag inscribed "Anarchy" was flying, but the anarchists refused to surrender. Armoured cars bombarded the headquarters and the anarchists replied with machine-guns and grenades. Similar fighting occurred in other streets. After half an hour's bombardment, the anarchists' headquarters hoisted the white flag, but fighting continued elsewhere. The casualties have so far not been recorded. Many guns were posted at Kremlin where the Council of Commissioners was sitting.

Russian Soldiers Shot in Groups.

London, May 14.

An official message from Moscow states that after the White Guards had occupied Tambov, 500 Russian officers and soldiers were shot in groups of forty and fifty with machine-guns. A desperate and bloody battle was fought at Lohi, in which 4,000 White Guards and Germans were killed. Many civilians were killed by a German bombardment.

NEW GERMAN INCOME TAX.

London, May 14.

An Amsterdam message states that owing to the insufficiency of revenue from indirect taxation, Germany proposes to levy a new recurrent war-time income tax raising 1,200 million marks.

THE PRIVILEGE OF "INDEPENDENCE."

London, May 14.

The preamble to the Kaiser's deed recognising the independence of Lithuania says Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany.

DOMINION STATESMEN VISITING ENGLAND.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia; the Hon. Mr. Measey, Premier of New Zealand; Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. Robert Carran, have arrived in America en route to London.

BRITAIN AND BRAZIL.

London, May 14.

A British Political and Economic Mission to Brazil, headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, has been most cordially welcomed. The President was most gratified at a message from greeting from His Majesty the King and expressed his admiration at the mighty effort of Britain in defence of a noble cause with which Brazil is proud to be associated.

HOME RULE.

Unionists Changing Their Attitude.

London, May 14.

A change in the attitude of the Unionists as regards Home Rule was indicated by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the course of a speech at a Unionist meeting in London. He said it was a question whether, in view of new circumstances which had arisen, the Unionists should take up their former attitude. Home Rule was not a question for Ireland alone, but it concerned England, Scotland and Wales also. A solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded, and he asked them to look the new facts in the face with an open mind.

NEW CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR.

London, May 14.

The War Office announces the award of a special certificate of honour, to be called "The King's Certificate on Discharge" to all ranks, except officers of the N.v., Army and Air Force, discharged through wounds or disabilities incurred in active service or through other enemy action. A second discharge certificate will be awarded where the recipients of the first voluntarily re-enlist and are again discharged. The respective Dominion authorities will issue certificates to ex-members of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand naval forces, and the Assistant General of the Navy to members of the Malta and Newfoundland Naval Reserve.

ROMANIAN FOODSTUFFS FOR THE ENEMY.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a special economic Treaty between the Central Powers and Rumania provides that Rumania shall sell to Austria and Germany the surplus production for 1918 and 1919, and for seven years thereafter, of all kinds of grain, oil-seeds, fodder, pulses, poultry, cattle, meat, fibrous plants and wool.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE OSTEND VENTURE.

Full Details of the Exploit.

London, May 14.

The Admiralty statement on the latest Ostend operation, the first part of which we published yesterday, goes on to say that the absence of a preliminary bombardment was the first surprise element. A time table had been laid down for every stage of the operation. Monitors, anchored far out to sea, awaited the signal to fire and the great seige batteries of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders stood by to neutralise the big German artillery along the coast, and the aircraft, who were to collaborate with the aerial bombardment of the town, awaited somewhere overhead, whilst destroyers patrolled seawards of the small craft. The *Vindictive*, guided by the light buoy, arrived where a motor boat, waited by a calcium flare upon the old position of the Strombank buoy. Four minutes before her arrival there, the signal was given for the guns to open. The two motor boats dashed in and torpedoes the high wooden pier, and simultaneously shells came from the monitors at sea and the surprise part of the attack was sprung.

The surprise, despite the Germans' watchfulness, seems to have been complete, for hitherto not a shot had been fired from the land. The motor launches, manned by men of the Naval Volunteer Reserve, worked magnificently and produced the likeness of a dense sea mist on either hand of the *Vindictive's* course. Then the guns roared into action and a tremendous uproar ensued. The German batteries, registering from six-inch to fifteen-inch naval pieces, fought a duel with the Royal Marine Artillery. The Germans opened fire at the monitors and the monitors replied. Meanwhile aeroplanes bombed methodically and anti-aircraft guns searched the skies for them.

Through this conflict the *Vindictive*, not hurrying, approached the entrance and then a sea fog came on and the destroyers had to use lights and sirens to keep in touch with each other, and the air attack was suspended. The *Vindictive*, with some distance to go, found herself in gross darkness, and motor boats, supplied with flares capable of illuminating square miles of sea, escorted her to the entrance, but the fog and smoke together were too dense even for the flares. The *Vindictive* started to circle to find the entrance and at the third attempt the mist lifted and she saw the entrance clear ahead. A motor boat dashed up and raced into the opening under heavy fire and played a flare upon the water between the pier. The *Vindictive* steamed over it and on. When she was in the entrance, the guns found her at once and she was hit every few seconds. After entering, her decks and upper works were swept by a hail of lead, converging upon her from the machine-guns on shore. The after-control was demolished by a shell which killed all its occupants, including Sub-Lieutenant MacLachlan. Commander Godsal and the officers proceeded to the conning tower and observed that the eastern pier was breached some two hundred yards from the sea end. Then the *Vindictive's* helm was starboarded and she laid her battered nose to the eastern pier and prepared to swing her 320 feet of length across the channel. At that moment a shell struck the conning tower. The *Vindictive* lay at an angle of 40 degrees to the pier and she seemed to be hard and fast. After vainly working the engines for some minutes, the order was given to abandon the ship, which was done after blowing the charges. The ship sank in about six feet and lay upon the bottom of the channel, her work done. Commander Godsal was presumably killed by the shell which struck the conning tower. Most of the casualties were incurred while the ship was being abandoned.

The men behaved with the cheery discipline and courage which distinguished them in the Zeebrugge raid. Not a single enemy craft had been seen, and the nine German destroyers which were out and free to fight chose the more discreet part. Vice-Admiral Keyes was present at the operation in the destroyer Warwick. Commander Hamilton Benn, M.P., was in command of the motor launches. Lieutenant Francis Harrison commanded the coastal motor boats. The central smoke screen was entrusted to Sub-Lieutenant Humphrey How and Leslie Blake. The casualties at present reported are two officers and six men killed, two officers and ten men all of the *Vindictive* missing and believed killed, and four officers and eight men wounded.

The officers carrying out the operation do not claim that the harbour is completely blocked but the purpose of embarrassing the enemy and making the harbour impracticable to any but small craft and making dredging operations difficult has been fully accomplished.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 14.

An Italian official message states that hostile attempts to renew the attacks on Monte Corno failed. Eleven hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

UKRAINIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the pro-German, M. Dobry, the Manager of the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade at Kiev whom the former Ukrainian Government arrested and the Germans released, has been appointed the Ukrainian Finance Minister.

AUSTRIAN PEACE LETTER DENIED.

London, May 14.

It is reported that Vienna officially denies the existence of the second Karl letter, mentioned in the *Manchester Guardian* and cabled on May 8.

ENEMY'S IDEA OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Vienna semi-official message argues that the strengthened Austro-German alliance conforms to the idea of a League of Nations, because the object of the alliance is to prevent future wars.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Raid.

London, May 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided the north-east of Ypres and took a few prisoners. We suffered no casualties. We repulsed with loss an enemy party to the west of Merville. There is hostile artillery activity in the Somme and Amiens sectors.

Lively Artillery Duel.

London, May 14.

A French communiqué says:—There is a fairly lively artillery duel in the sector of Bataille de Mesnil, in Champagne, and in the Vosges.

"Nothing Doing."

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the weather is most wet and dreary. There is nothing doing, and even the artillery is much below the average activity.

U.S. LABOURITES ENTERTAINED.

London, May 14.

The General Federation of Trade Unions entertained at dinner in the House of Commons the American Labour Mission. The Labour Ministers attended. Mr. Burnes expressed his admiration at the manner in which great numbers of Americans of German origin had been marshalled so that they were now equally solid for the war as others. Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Mission, emphasised American Labour's determination to support the United States Government until the ends for which it had entered the war had been achieved. The speakers included the High Commissioners of New Zealand and Canada.

VICTORY BEFORE PEACE.

London, May 14.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech in London, said that the Government was not indifferent to peace, but it was idle to talk peace until the issue had been decided on the battlefield.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

London, May 14.

A Constantinople telegram states that Cis-Caucasia has declared independence.

ROMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, May 14.

It is reported from Ger many that the Marghiloman Cabinet in Rumania has resigned.

GERMAN BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

London, May 14.

It is reported from Berlin that in a bye-election, Herr Zwickner, a Majority Socialist, defeated an Independent Socialist by 8,608 votes. The seat had hitherto been held by the latter.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME RULE PROBLEM.

London, May 14.

Home Rule questions are rapidly developing. The Government's intentions remain secret, but Lobbyists are of opinion that the Government increasingly favors the federal scheme, to be subsequently extended to the rest of the United Kingdom, with the present Imperial Parliament supreme in Imperial affairs. Carstonites will probably accept the scheme conditionally, but the Nationalists are already proclaiming that they will have nothing to do with it.

BETTER TRANSPORT.

London, May 14.

The improvement of transport is evidenced by the announcement that the Government will shortly permit the sale of offals, including kidney, liver and ox tails, without coupons. Supplies of imported meat are so large that people are urged to use frozen meat in preference to home grown.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Ottawa, May 14.

Golden Wedding felicitations to Sir Wilfred and Lady Laurier are pouring in to-day from all over Canada from political opponents and friends alike. Liberal Senators and Commons have presented Sir Wilfred with pieces of gold plate.

IMPROVED RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, May 14.

Mr. Watt, Acting Federal Prime Minister, is greatly pleased at the revival in recruiting and says it is the most important thing now engaging the attention of Australia. He is delighted with the new spirit evidenced in every State.

A JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

Johannesburg, May 14.

The Municipal Electric employees have struck for an increase of twelve shillings. The corporation refused. The city is in darkness and business at a standstill.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

MR. GORDON BENNETT DEAD.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Nice reports the death of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

"A Foundationless Fabrication."

A Reuter's telegram received in Hongkong to-day transmits a message from Tokyo saying that Mr. Potnam Weale's statement, to the effect that the new Russian anti-Bolshevik Directorate of the Chinese Eastern Railway has mortgaged the Changchun-Harbin section to Japan for an unknown sum, is denounced as a foundationless fabrication.

The Japanese Foreign Office informs Reuter that no such transaction is contemplated by the Government or by private individuals in Japan.

GERMAN'S LEAN RATIONS.

Prospects of Food Supplies from Russia.

Mr. Percy Shuttlewood, who has exceptional sources of information, dealt with the food situation in Germany at the Society of Arts recently.

After three years' experience of a rationing system, and one year of an efficient Food Controller, Germany still finds it impossible to come within measurable distances of solving her problem of distribution.

In 1917, 40,000 children were sent from Hamburg into the country to recuperate.

Recently a ham weighing 15½ lbs. was sold in the same town for £47 10s.

In Frankfurt the egg ration works out at one egg per head for four weeks. The fat ration is 7oz. per week and the meat ration 7oz. per week.

The butter consignments in Hanover last February were so small that, as a substitute, 2½ oz. of edible fat were given.

Pigs have decreased from 25,000,000 to 5,000,000 during the war. There is an epidemic of hunger typhus in Hanover and South Germany.

In Benthem coffee, cocoa, tea and rice are unobtainable, except what the smugglers bring. Tea costs 50s. per lb.

How much food will Germany be able to get from Russia? At present, says Mr. Shuttlewood, it is doubtful if the crop—even with efficient organisation—are sufficient to meet the needs of the Russian people. If this worst is right, the Central Powers have little to hope for from Russia, and he bases his arguments on solid facts.

At the same time, Mr. Shuttlewood warned his hearers that although Germany's condition is critical, it would be premature and in the highest degree imprudent to assume her early collapse.

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Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

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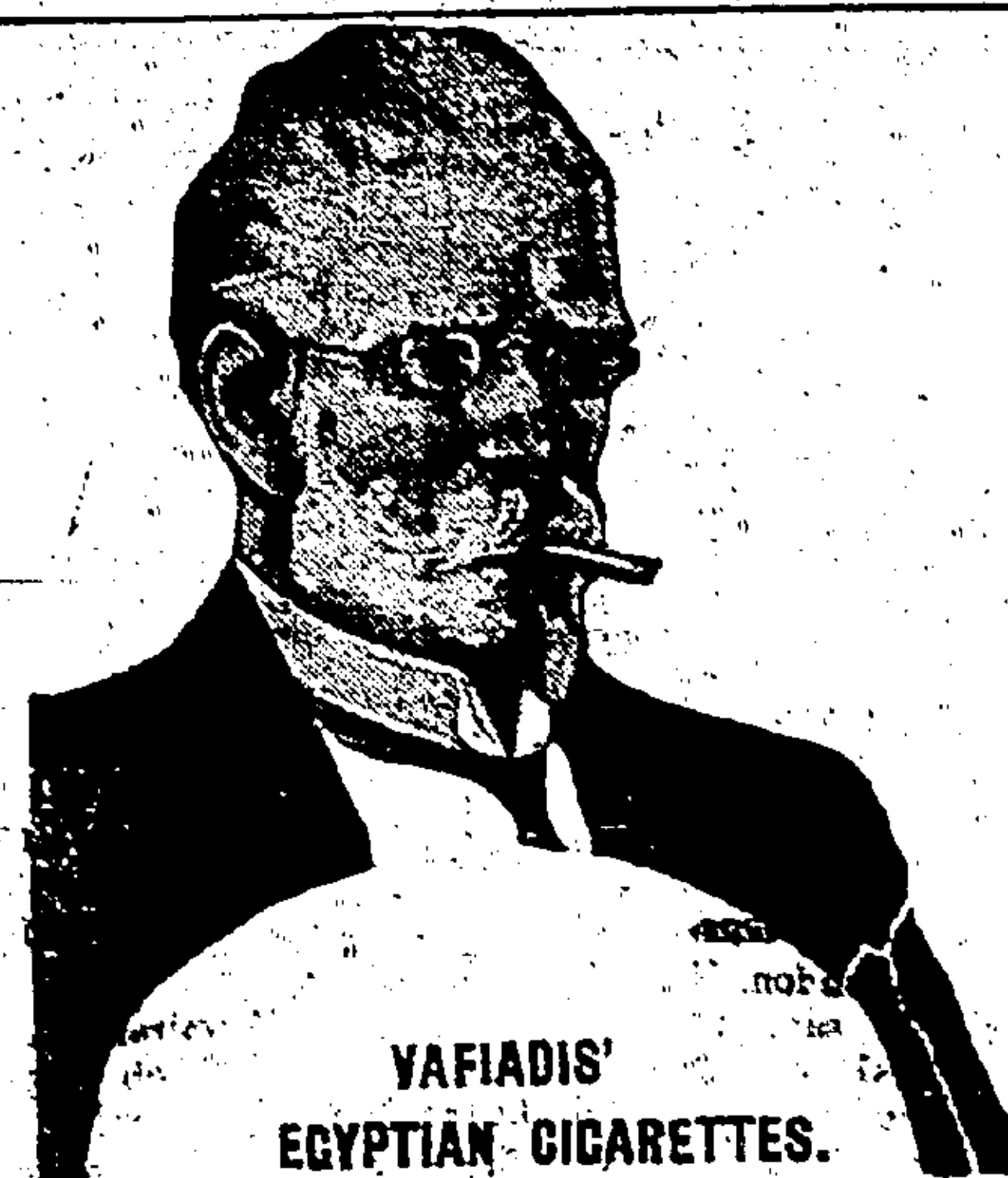
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SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Is Lunch Hour "Employment"?

When a worker goes out for his lunch and meets with a fatal accident in crossing the road, is it an accident "arising out of and in the course of his employment," and are the employers consequently responsible for death—damages? This was a question which Judge Atterley Jones, in the City of London Court, was to have decided in a claim by a bank messenger's widow against the Bank of British North America, Gracechurch-street, for \$300. The employers took the view that it was an ordinary risk of life which caused the death; but, while they denied liability, agreed to pay \$400 and costs, as the ultimate decision was problematical.

Crime and the War.
Crime is showing an upward tendency after a remarkable fall as was the case during the South African War, states Sir Leonard Dunning, Inspector of Constabulary, in his annual report. To this, the shortage of the police force, no doubt, contributes, he says, and the restriction of street lighting increases opportunity and temptation while reducing possibilities of prevention and detection. There are crimes, too, the prevalence of which is directly due to the war, enforced separation of husband and wife and the temptation afforded by separation allowances are increasing the crime of bigamy, while in some places an increase of cases of concealment of birth, and even of infanticide, is attributed to marital infidelity. Facilities for false pretences connected with various branches of the public service show a marked increase in certain forms of fraud.

Miss Correll's Appeal.
Arising out of her conviction of sugar hoarding, for which she was fined £50 and £21 costs, Miss Marie Correll sought, in the King's Bench to compel the Stratford-on-Avon justices to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Her counsel said Miss Correll did not attend court because she knew nothing about the matter, and her housekeeper gave evidence. The evidence was that \$301lb. of sugar was supplied by Messrs. Lipton, of London, between May and November, and that 190lb. had been bought from local grocers. The household consisted of eight persons, and the defence was that a great quantity of the sugar had been used for making jam, which was permitted by the Food Hoarding Order. Mr. Justice Avory said no point of law was involved. It was entirely a question of fact for the justices, and they had found that the defendant's witness failed to satisfy them that the sugar was used for making jam. With this Mr. Justice Avoryman concurred, and the application was refused.

Tragic Message from the Queen of Rumania.

The following message from the Queen of Rumania, who is a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, has a pathetic interest. It was written last year, before Rumania was faced with a still more tragic situation. Queen Marie wrote:—"Since my country has especially suffered from the war, I have had to put myself at the head of many forms of service, especially for the orphaning of women in time of stress should be able to show the way to her nation. Nowhere am I more aware of finding real sympathy and comprehension than among the American women who have themselves played so noble a part in the life of their country. My Rumania has been called to drink to the very dregs the bitterness of war. Not only have our brave men, to the number of some 200,000, given of their lives in battle, but also their homes and families—and especially the little children—have had to pay the greater price of continuing to live amid such hunger and cold and sickness and need as are incomprehensible to the women of America. Our hearts are not dismayed, even though our bodies suffer bravely. Rumania will stand fast to the end, and I hope that the women of America will help us to keep the children alive, for the great tomorrow that is coming to us all after the war—years in the Yellowing of the Mother Heart, Marie, Queen of Rumania."

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GENERAL NEWS.

"C.O." Hunger Striker's Death.
An inquest was held at Hall on William Edward Barn, a conscientious objector, who it was understood died after going on hunger strike.

Two Brothers.

The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, recently attended the wedding of his brother, Mr. David Fisher, a clerk employed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Liverpool.

Automatic Telephones.

The Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company states that the installation at Leeds is completed. It is understood that a public automatic telephone service will be available there at an early date.

Ballooning Rescued by Ladder.

A balloonist descended in difficulties from 6,000 ft. near Obertsey recently. The car caught in the top of a tree, where it hung suspended, with the balloon stretching downwards and across the meadow. Farm workers rescued the occupant by ladders.

Munitions in the Streets.

Factual munitions of war are lying in London's streets and many other places. The Westminster City Council has offered for sale to the Ministry of Munitions between five and six hundred guardposts, made of cast iron, now in the city's pavements. They are 15 to 20 years old, their weight is between 150 and 200 tons, and their value is about \$800. Edinburgh decided some time ago to scrap a large portion of cast-iron park railings, and another town to scrap its old cannon. Now is the time to scrap obsolete plant—there will be no place for it after the war.

Three Partners for the Army.

Three partners in a firm, who were each represented by counsel, came before the House of Commons Tribunal recently. Sir Donald Maclean, the chairman, remarked "We are not sitting here to try a partnership action." He suggested that the three partners should interview three members of the tribunal. Counsel readily agreed to this and, leaving their clients in the hands of the three members, departed. After half-an-hour's consultation the parties returned, when the chairman announced that the tribunal's decision was that all three applicants should join the Army.

Mr. Asquith's Portrait Presented.

Mr. Asquith, in the presence of a large gathering of Liberal members of Parliament, was at the Reform Club recently presented with his portrait in oils, painted by Sir John Lavery. The portrait will hang in the dining room of the club. The presentation was made by Lord Torrington, and Mr. Asquith, who was enthusiastically received, expressed his gratitude for the gift and his indebtedness to the subscribers. Eulogistic speeches were subsequently delivered by Lord Shaw, Mr. Eugene Wason, M.P., Mr. T. Wiles, M.P., and others.

The Infant Shuttlecock.

There were 12 Government departments doing health work and eight health services which were watertight compartments, said Mr. J. W. Hills, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Local Government Society at Oulton Hall yesterday in favour of a Ministry of Health. At present a child between its birth and the age of 16 was passed like a shuttlecock through all these different and distinct departments. Lady Riddell, who presided, said that all women created this Ministry, and when it was established they must have posts in the administration.

The "Wickedest" Music.

Among the bits in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's lecture on war music at the Royal Institution recently was the following:—There is a tone-poem by Richard Strauss which is the wickedest, most evil, ugliest production of its kind, but which, four years ago, we were asked to accept as art. England's musical triumphs during the Nelson period were her sea songs. Wagner remarked of "God Save the King," that its opening bars represented the British character—"sturdy and obstinate" be probably meant. Tchaikovsky's "1812" is the most successful piece of vivid scene painting of the century.

NOTICES.

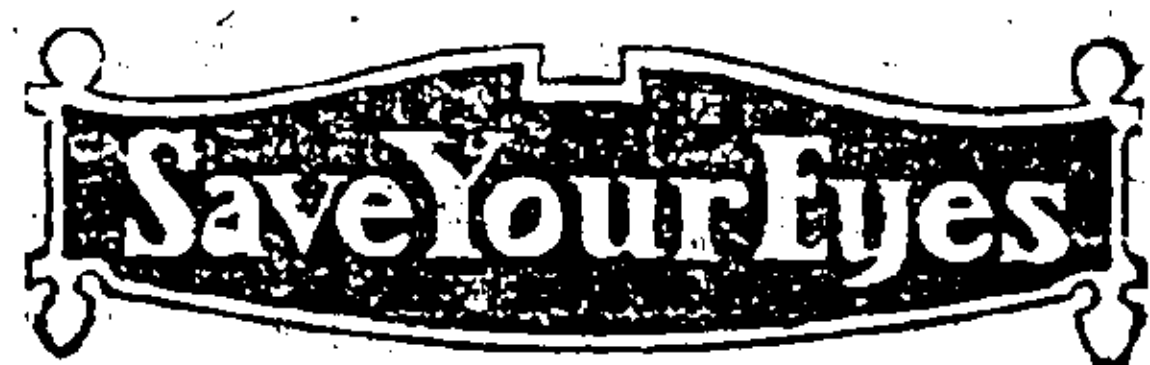
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SIR C. HOBHOUSE.

Denial of Story About Berlin Interview.

Sir Charles Hobhouse made a personal statement in the House of Commons recently regarding references to himself which were made in the High Court proceedings by the Marconi Wireless Company against the Crown.

He said statements made by counsel for the Marconi Company imputed to him both an intention and an attempt generally before the war to induce the Telefunken Wireless Company of Berlin to come to England and start in rivalry to Marconi's and to take from Marconi's part of the contract for six Imperial wireless stations. This statement, for which, said Sir Charles, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was responsible, was wholly false and without any foundation. The case had been settled without any reference to these statements, so that he had no opportunity to refute them in court.

In August 1913 he was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the subject of wireless telegraphy. Of that committee Sir H. Norman was a member, and he was also a member of a War Office wireless committee. In December 1913 the chief engineer presented him with a memorandum with regard to the wireless research department of the German administration. In February 1914 he was appointed Postmaster General, and retired from the committee. Parliament being in recess, he went to Berlin to look into the matter, and Sir Henry Norman accompanied him as interpreter.

About that time a statement appeared that the wireless station at Nauen was able to communicate with Togoland. They visited the Research Department of the Post Office and also the Telefunken Company's station. The attempt to talk to Togoland was a fiasco. He had no further communication

with anybody belonging to the Telefunken Company, directly or indirectly, then or since, and did not mention the subject of competition with the Marconi Company. Of other persons mentioned by counsel he had no knowledge. When he came back he initiated a considerable scheme of wireless research, but it was stopped by the war.

Referring to an interview with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs at the Automobile Club, when he assured Mr. Isaacs that there was no truth whatever in the Telefunken story, Sir Charles said Mr. Isaacs' account of the interview was a proved fabrication, and he certainly never made the statement that Mr. Isaacs had "his foot upon my neck."

Whether Mr. Isaacs had been the victim of an ingenious attempt at mischief making on the part of a powerful German corporation he could not say. It might be that Mr. Isaacs had taken advantage of the absence of witnesses to give a wholly untrue and malicious account of a private interview which he arranged in order to get the country and the Post Office out of a difficulty.

Sir Henry Norman said the visit to the Telefunken station was an incident, and not the main object of the visit. He much regretted that he had no opportunity of stating on oath in the witness-box that he made no such offer of any kind to the Telefunken company, or anybody else. Such an idea never entered his mind. Any statement to the contrary was absolutely untrue, and absurd. His whole attitude in the matter of the Imperial wireless chair had been that no commercial organisation should be allowed to erect such stations, but that the State itself should do so.

Fewer Carriages.
The L.O.C. reports decrease of taxation receipts in respect of carriages, male servants, and armorial bearings.

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply.—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—\$50-PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and \$25-PEARL EARRINGS. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 461.

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THE PHARMACY.
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22, Queen's Road, Central.

Boy's Terrible Fall.

A boy of fourteen, Thomas Thomsett, of Ford-street, Canina Town, kicked a ball on to a house roof, and in climbing to get it he fell 18 ft. on some railings. He died in hospital from abdominal injuries.

Old Age Pensions.

A meeting of M. P.'s of all parties held at the House of Commons recently adopted a resolution urging the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the working of the Old Age Pensions Act, with the object of removing objections and anomalies. It is suggested that assistance granted to aged workers should not deprive an applicant of his pension in whole or in part, and that the income limit now 8s. a week, should be raised to at least 15s. a week.

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NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the offices of the undersigned
on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918,
at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 3rd day to the 17th
May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Mr. HENRY ARM-
AND HENRICKSON CASTRO
has this day ceased to be the
Manager of our business: at
Hongkong and his authority to
sign our Firm Name has been
withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May,
1918.
CARVALHO & CO.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BOOTS & SHOES.

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IN
WHITE
FOR LADIES GENTLEMEN

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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MEN'S WEAR
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Membership of the above
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from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company
will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, Hongkong on FRIDAY
the 17th May, 1918, at NOON for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 30th April,
1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 15th instant to the 22nd
instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS
CO., LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE
ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
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Mrs. N. MORITA Duddell Street
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Mr. L. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
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NAME

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TELEPHONE 436.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.S.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

The tribute which ex-President Taft paid to Great Britain, in a recent speech, was not only one which it will be generally admitted was well-merited—for it is just in every way—but, coming from so great a source, it is a matter for much gratification on the part of Britons. We British are not much inclined either to sound our own praises or to be unduly elated when praise comes to us; but it would be the merest affectation for us to assume indifference when an ex-President of the world's greatest Republic goes out of his way to make it more generally known in what one and all have been indebted, and still continue to be indebted, to the British, in the mighty struggle which the free nations of the world are being compelled to wage against the rapacious tyranny of the Central Powers at the instigation of Germany. Ex-President Taft was only saying what was absolutely true when he said that the efforts the British had been making were something "we could not wholly appreciate nor estimate." His fellow-countrymen, Mr. Taft did not hesitate to point out, were living in comfort and luxury, had lost comparatively few men and had not been through the valley of the shadow of death as had the British, to whom, he added, "we owe our liberty." It was a magnificent and a just tribute, one worthy of the distinguished man making it and of the people to whom it was made. Great Britain, he reminded his audience and, beyond them, his fellow-countrymen, had rid the world of the greatest military conqueror the world had ever seen. They did it by sacrifice and by "holding on," and St. Helena finally told the story of British pertinacity and British determination to stand up for civilisation against tyranny and world domination. Such was Britain's part in those far-off days and such is it to-day.

In a general sort of way, it is universally known what the British effort is, still continues to be, and will continue to be until final victory is assured and the menace of German militarism is forever removed from the path of the freedom-loving nations of the world. It is well-known, though perhaps occasionally overlooked, that without the constant vigil of the British Navy, the world's peace would be menaced on sea just as it has been on land. Without its powerful aid America herself could not have been able to perform her splendid feat of landing in France so large an army from such a long distance, and without Britain's Navy the enemy's submarines would prove much more disastrous to neutral shipping than they have been so far. What Britain has been able to do towards creating one of the largest armies in the world out of what was one of the smallest possessed by a first-class Power is likewise well-known, as is also the fact that it was largely owing to the British Army's resistance that the enemy was so effectively thrown back on the banks of the Marne and, since then, effectively held at bay. And what was done at home? Mr. Lloyd George's re-organisation of our munitions' equipment was little short of marvellous, leading as it has to our Army being the best equipped in the world. Our railways, too, have been called upon to do marvellous work, as we read that since the outbreak they have, according to the best available statistics, carried to and from the different ports of embarkation and shipment, for purely military purposes, not less than 13,000,000 persons, about 2,600,000 horses and mules, at least 70,000,000 gallons of petrol, 1,500 tons a week of mail matter, and something like 25,000,000 tons of explosives and material. These but touch upon the most obvious of Britain's mighty efforts, but they are sufficient, we think, to indicate that the splendid compliment paid to us by ex-President Taft was well-merited in every respect.

Poor Russia.

It is a strange "peace" which Russia has secured at the hands of the enemy, for every day brings fresh evidence of the brutality and harshness of her taskmasters. One of to-day's messages, however, tells a tale of horror which is almost inconceivable. We read of the peaceful inhabitants of White Russia being tortured, executed, plundered, their homesteads burnt and many of them slaughtered by machine gun fire by German and Polish troops. More than that, Russian officers and men have been mowed down in groups by machine-guns—wholesale executions of a most terrible character. And in it all, all that the Russians can do is to make a pathetic complaint to Berlin and ask for an investigation of the conditions. What a picture is thus conveyed of the German conception of "peaceful penetration," and what a fearful price the Russians have had to pay for a cessation of hostilities! Indeed, what with these incidents and the continued fighting among groups of Russians, the lot of the country is infinitely worse now than when at war. It is a sad plight for a nation to be in, and Russia to-day has the sympathy of all her former Allies.

The Unionists and Ireland.

If the policy of the Unionist Party with regard to Ireland undergoes the change which was indicated in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at a Unionist meeting in London, and which is reported by Reuters in another part of this issue, a move of considerable importance in British politics will be effected. It will be generally conceded, that the Unionist's principal reason d'être lies in the fact that it is mainly to oppose Irish self-government. Mr. Chamberlain says that in view of the altered circumstances which have arisen, it is a question whether the Unionists should take up their former attitude. Irish Home Rule, as it is pointed out, is not a question for Ireland alone; it vitally concerns the Empire, if, owing to self-government, we cannot be absolutely certain that in Ireland we shall have a never-failing prop for the United Kingdom. So long as there is uncertainty on this point, so long will the matter be of the utmost importance to parts of the Empire other than Ireland, and the Unionist Party will therefore do well to reconsider its attitude in the light of the circumstances that have arisen.

A Great Newspaper Proprietor.

The passing away of Mr. James Gordon Bennett removes one of the most cosmopolitan figures of the world. He was an American by birth but by choice he was a citizen of the world. He was, as is well-known, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, whose policy he largely conducted by cable from Paris. Perhaps more than any other newspaper owner that ever lived, he aimed at making his newspaper known the wide world over. America, big as it is, was much too small for him. Even more than Lord Northcliffe and the Harmsworth press generally, he believed in sensational enterprises, in the fulfilment of which he expended enormous sums of money. Into Central Africa he sent Stanley to find Livingstone—a mission that was successfully accomplished. Whether or not it justified the expense it is hard to say, but it and many other remarkable undertakings certainly had the effect of causing both Mr. Gordon Bennett and his great newspaper to become world famous. It will be within the recollection of many in Hongkong with how much zest Mr. Bennett "took up" the well-known Chinese, Li Sam Ling, assisting him in his propaganda all over the United States and backing him up in every respect as a typical product of "Young China." In practically every capital of the world the *New York Herald* has established its Bureau, and by this means, which was a scheme that emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Gordon Bennett, the *Herald* has become, next to the *Times*, probably the best-known newspaper in the world.

DAY BY DAY.

IN ORDER TO TEACH MEN HOW TO BE SATISFIED, IT IS NECESSARY FULLY TO UNDERSTAND THE ART AND JOY OF HUMBLE LIFE—Bunkin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 32nd birthday of the King of Spain.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 18d.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were three fatal cases of spotted fever and one fatal occurrence of bubonic plague. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Exporting Dollars.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export thirty silver dollars. Inspector Kent said the man was arrested on board a steamer bound for Canton. Defendant, who said he was only a visitor and did not know the regulations, was fined \$5 and advised to change his money.

Big Opium Haul.

Early on Monday morning a party of revenue officers boarded a trading junk in the harbour and executed a search, which resulted in no less than 709 tins of prepared opium being discovered. The mistress of the junk was arrested and "also three men, whom she pointed out as having hired the junk and brought the drug aboard. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon, the four persons were charged. Mr. E. J. Griet defending the woman and Mr. Leo D'Almeida defending the three men. The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Opium Cases.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with having five tins of non-Government opium in his possession. Revenue Inspector Lynnan said the drug was contained in two empty soap cartons which defendant was carrying on land from Macao. Defendant said it was Macao opium, and he did not know the law. He was fined \$400, or three months. Another man, for whom Mr. J. B. Gardiner appeared, was fined \$1,500, or six months, for possessing nine tins of opium. Mr. Gardiner said the drug was bought in Annam. The evidence showed that defendant had the drug concealed in a specially-made jacket which he was wearing.

Twice Convicted.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with impersonating a constable and demanding money. The facts of the prosecution were that the defendant went up to a hawker in Mosque Street and demanded \$1, saying he was a constable. The man refused to give the money, but eventually parted with fifteen cents. He followed the alleged constable and informed a uniformed man of what had taken place, the defendant then being arrested. Mr. J. B. Wood fined the defendant \$25, or six weeks' hard labour. The same defendant was later charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with a similar offence, and was further fined \$25, or one month's imprisonment.

V. A. D. ORDERS.

Orders for No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D. by Lady May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commandant, stated:

The attention of members is drawn to the circular recently issued. It is requested that any member who is not determined to fulfil the conditions required in order to be returned as "Efficient" will apply to the Commandant for permission to resign. As the presence of a number of "inefficient" members is calculated to discourage those who carry out their obligations faithfully, and does not reflect credit upon the Detachment as a body.

Promotion.

Subject to the approval of Major General J. O. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Mrs. E. Ballock, Section Leader, is promoted to Lady Superintendent.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Chinese Pair Retain the Doubles.

For the second year, Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-keung are the tennis doubles champions of the Colony, for last evening, on the Cricket Ground, they met and defeated Messrs. H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock, this year's winners in the competition. The latter pair have played some extremely fine tennis in getting through the competition, and it was generally expected that a high class match would be witnessed yesterday, an expectation that was fully realised. The large accommodation which was provided at the War Charities Court was taxed to overflowing, a record crowd for the season assembling. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, Miss May, Major General Ventris and Miss Ventris and many other well-known residents of the Colony. Enthusiasm was high, and rounds of applause frequently greeted some brilliant point.

So generally high was the standard of play seen that it would be hard to give a critical resume of it, for practically all that can be said is that both pairs displayed a brilliance that fully justified their presence in this ultimate contest. At the opening of play there was much carelessness shown, and more points were given away than made. Ng Sze-kwong and his partner took the first game, the other pair took the second, this being marked by an exceedingly fine rally of volleys. The whole match was featured by the amount of volleying gone in for, both pairs coming up to the net and smashing on every conceivable opportunity. Many of the returns were little short of marvellous, and the dexterity and precision seen was exceedingly pleasing to watch. Hancock was perhaps the strongest player in this respect, though in Wong Po-keung he had a clever opponent. Ng Sze-kwong was sound in all-round play, and many of his sudden manoeuvres left his opponents helpless. His placing was well-thought-out and the means of gaining many points. Nisbet was by no means below the form of the others, though it has to be frankly stated that he often made mistakes and once or twice served a "double." But where play was so fast and keen, there is nothing but praise to bestow. The first set gradually went in favour of the Chinese pair, their advantage being at one time four games to one. An extremely long and fast rally ended in the Europeans gaining the next game and making the scores 4-2, but the Chinese were not to be denied and eventually took the set by 6-3, Ng Sze-kwong gaining the final point of the set with a hard drive to the side line.

The second set saw Nisbet and Hancock in much improved form, both playing in determined fashion. Nisbet was showing better judgment, combined with more accurate execution, and Hancock was up to the net playing a really great game. It was with something like ease that they took the set by 6-1, though the score belies the comparative excellence of the play. The set was full of interest.

As if to prove that they could do as well, the Chinese pair took the third set by the same wide margin as they had been defeated by in the former, and this set saw a complete reversal. The Chinese seemed to be able to do nothing wrong, hard drives and volleys coming off time after time. Wong Po-keung has a long drive of great force, and it found the court every time. Many of the games went to "deuce" and there were some exciting rallies, but, on reviewing the set, it was one which the Chinese fully deserved to win.

The fourth set proved to be the last, for Ng Sze-kwong and his partner, playing with that confidence which a lead always gives, demonstrated an undoubted superiority over the European players. Nisbet and Hancock took the first game, and the score was taken to one-all and then to two-all before the Chinese took the lead. Although every effort was made by them, Nisbet and Hancock secured no more games in this set, and the Chinese pair

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Details of the Admiralty's Decision.

The following appears in the February issue of the *Navy*, the organ of the Navy League, under the heading of "Chinese Rates of Exchange."

Following upon representations made by branches of the Navy League in the Far East relating to the effect of the Chinese rate of exchange upon the pay of public officials, the Executive Committee of the League has been pressing the subject upon His Majesty's Government. As the subject is one of considerable public interest, the decision of the Admiralty as embodied in the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station is circulated to the Press:

4th December, 1917.
The Commander-in-Chief
H.M. Ships and Vessels,
China.

Their Lordships having had under their consideration the conversion into local currency of the pay and allowances of Naval officers and men and of civilian personnel in the China Station in connection with the existing high exchange value of the dollar, I am to acquaint you that they have been pleased to approve of the following arrangements, to take effect from the 1st November, 1917:—

(A) Personnel on Shore.
(1) Local allowances to be converted into sterling at a rate of 2s. for the dollar and added to the pay.

(II) Seventy-five per cent. of the total thus arrived at, up to a maximum of \$300 a year, to be converted into dollars at the same rate of exchange, viz.: 2s. to the dollar.

(III) Where the total of pay and allowances arrived at, as in (I), exceeds \$300 a year, to allow conversion as in (II), for \$300, and for one-half of the excess over \$300; and for the other half of the excess to allow conversion at the current rate of exchange. Thus, if an officer's emoluments amount to \$300 he will receive 2250 dollars in currency and \$75 in sterling, while if his total emoluments are \$100 he will receive 2250 dollars, plus 500 dollars in currency, and \$75 plus \$50 in sterling.

(B) Personnel Afloat.
1. Fifty per cent. of pay and allowances throughout to be converted into dollars at 2s. to the dollar.

2. It is, of course, understood that separation allowances or allotments specifically intended for payment to the families of dependents of men at home are not to be included in the above calculation.

3. For the present their Lordships are unable to sanction the extension of this privilege to Wei Hai Wei, where the local Government has not yet found it necessary to propose similar concessions.

4. This authority will hold good for the period of the War and six months afterwards.

By Command of their Lordships.
Signed: R. R. SCOTT.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

R. E. Win over Craigengower.

The Royal Engineers met and defeated Craigengower in the Second Division of the Tennis League on Tuesday, the scores being 55 to 44. Details:—

Lieut. Raworth and Opl. Heath lost to Cooney and Grose, 5-6; beat Abbas and Kharas, 6-5; lost to Thompson and Bass, 5-6.

Opl. Charters and Spr. Towns beat Cooney and Grose, 6-5; lost to Abbas and Kharas, 5-6; beat Thompson and Bass, 7-4.

Sgt. McGregor and Spr. Cruickshank lost to Cooney and Grose, 4-7; beat Abbas and Kharas, 11-0; beat Thompson and Bass, 6-5.

The fourth set proved to be the last, for Ng Sze-kwong and his partner, playing with that confidence which a lead always gives, demonstrated an undoubted superiority over the European players. Nisbet and Hancock took the first game, and the score was taken to one-all and then to two-all before the Chinese took the lead. Although every effort was made by them, Nisbet and Hancock secured no more games in this set, and the Chinese pair

ran out winners of the set and match by gaining the fourth set at 6-2. There was a tremendous ovation waiting for them from their numerous supporters.

The full match scores were: Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-keung beat Nisbet and Hancock by 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2; or 19 games to 12.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Until recently the War Office did not recognise any financial responsibility in relation to the funeral of a discharged soldier. If he was insured the relatives did not receive any financial aid; if he was uninsured a grant, with a limit of \$4, could be obtained from the Local Pensions Committee. (Now a grant of \$5 is made in the case of any discharged soldier, insured or uninsured, provided that death was due, directly or indirectly, to service in the Army, and military honours are accorded.) Curiously, the same monetary concession is not yet made in the case of the discharged sailor. But uniformity of policy is sought.

Two revolutions are now linked with the name of Odessa. But for the French upheaval the Duc de Richelieu would not have sought a post from the Russian Emperor, and the new city, then rising from Catherine's mad village, would not have had the benefit of the French genius that converted it into a vast grain emporium. [This enterprising duke—the real maker of Odessa—lived to serve under the restored monarchy in France. He was a grandson of a grand-nephew of the great Richelieu.]

The Premier speaks but the truth when he says, in regard to rationing, we face the big things but growl at the small. That growl, however, may be really provoked, and could be prevented, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Multiple firms are responsible for something in the matter. Some of them do not distribute as they might. Things which should be in all the shops—a little everywhere, do not arrive at the many, but are kept for the few. Men complain that they cannot run their branch shops alone, but are reminded that any fool can sell the wanted things. "What you have to do is to sell what we have bought well!" they are told.

Savernake Forest, mentioned in connection with the proposed national scheme of pig-keeping would be ideally adapted for the purpose. From the time of the Saxon swineherds down to the seventeenth century this forest was tenanted by wild boars. They wandered from the forest, and by interbreeding with tame swine tainted all the pigs of the surrounding country with their colour, but were exterminated for soldiers' rations during the Civil War. To these wild swine of Savernake come trace the modern excellence of Wiltshire bacon.

An expert sailor explains that it is impossible to reclaim the Lusitanias. She lies under a pressure of about 140 pounds to the square inch. Every pound of pressure represents nearly two feet of water—one atmosphere for every 33 feet. Therefore the Lusitanias lies deeper than mortal man can go. We are constantly being told of new inventions to enable men to sink lower into the water, but there is no finer diver in the world than the Admiralty man—and 20 feet is his limit. Were St. Paul's flooded to the top of the cross, descending divers could not explore the lowermost 60 feet.

Miss Ada Crosby, who is to be nominated for a seat on the St. Pancras Borough Council, bears a name notable in City annals long before her father, Sir Thomas Crosby, became Lord Mayor seven years ago. It was an earlier Crosby—Sir John, elected Sheriff of London in 1471 and knighted that same year—who built Crosby Hall, of many memories. He died in 1475—"so short a time," says Stow, "enjoyed he his large and sumptuous building."

One of the world's greatest advertisers, Mr. James Munyon, has died in America, and the news of his death was brought to a fine art. Mr. Munyon spent about \$500,000 annually in advertising his patent medicines, and he found that the sales of the advertisements in a regular proportion. It was an American journalist who said that "religious newspapers must take pills, or die," referring to the use of advertisements of patent medicines which were made to such periodicals. Mr. Munyon enabled some of them to live.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Held To-day.

The annual general meeting of Hongkong Horticultural Society was held in the board room at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., to-day at noon, when Mr. H. W. Looker, the President of the Society, presided. There were also present Messrs. Evan Ormiston, F. B. L. Bowley, P. C. Potts, W. Sinclair, E. J. Noronha, L. N. Leefe (Hon. Treasurer), and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

The annual report, which was presented, stated:—The Committee beg to present their thirteenth annual report. The annual Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the Botanic Gardens on the 14th and 15th March, to which 283 people paid for admission on the first day and 270 on the second day; but only 140 persons entered on members tickets (less than half the number of members who attended last year). The show was one of the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society. Sweet peas were very attractive, and pot plants from the Peak showed a large increase; exhibits, for the most part, being of a high standard. In the table decoration class, there was a falling off, there being only seven tables. Entries numbered 948, a slight falling off from last year. Exhibitors are reminded that the exhibition is one of flowers and vegetables generally, and not only of such flowers and vegetables as are worthy of a prize. An exhibit which is under the usual standard properly finds a place on the show bench and is better than an empty space. The Committee will be glad if exhibitors will show, whenever possible, all exhibits which have been entered. A gratifying feature of this year's Show was the raising of \$765 20 for War Charities, thanks to the generosity of members who sold their plants and flowers, of those who bought them and of the Hongkong Hotel, who gave half the tea takings. The above amount has been allocated to Prisoners of War Fund. In view of the conditions under which the Show was held, and particularly of the necessity in the change at the last moment from the City Hall to the Botanic Gardens, the financial result of the Show is considered by the Committee to be very satisfactory.

The balance sheet showed that the receipts for the year totalled \$4,369 31 and that after paying all expenses there is a balance in hand of \$1,688 21.

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said that it was originally proposed to hold the Show in the City Hall, but owing to the prevailing epidemic it was thought desirable to again hold it in the Botanic Gardens. It was rather fortunate that such was done, for the entries proved to be so large as to make it doubtful whether the exhibits could have been staged. For those very reasons he doubted whether it would ever be possible to hold the Show in the City Hall. The attendance at the show, probably owing to the epidemic, was not so large as formerly, and in view of that they had to congratulate themselves on the financial results, which he thought were very satisfactory. One of the features was the excellence of the exhibits from the Peak, undoubtedly due to the long spell of fine weather, free from fog. He hoped that similar conditions would prevail this year. Another feature of the Show was the sum raised for War Charities by the sale of exhibits donated, over \$700 being raised. He thought they might extend that principle and say that all exhibits were open for sale, excepting those specially reserved by the exhibitors on the entry forms. The schedule had been sent out earlier, which, as a great advantage to exhibitors, and the Committee were quite willing to increase the schedule if a demand for new classes existed. There was a desirability to increase the membership, for not only did that mean greater resources and income but ensured a greater success for the Show. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit Society" Efforts.

"Our Little Bit Society" yesterday sent to Messrs. Shewan, Thomas and Co. three cases of war comforts as below, to be forwarded to:—
The Hon. Secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W., 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 48 sleeveless sweaters, 5 pr. stretch boots, 60 eye bandages, 60 suits pyjamas, 24 pr. socks, 20 white woollen caps.

The Commandant, "The Chequers", Shalford Red Cross Hospital, Cambridgeshire, England.—44 suits pyjamas, 50 pr. slippers, 10 white woollen caps, 11 mufflers, 60 ear and eye bandages, 192 roller bandages.

Mrs. Eden, Jockanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.—2 pillows, 2 quilts, 16 pr. stretch boots, 20 mufflers, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 54 suits pyjamas, 28 vests, 393 roller bandages, 4 bags swabs, 25 pr. socks, 2 tin ginger, 3 floor cloths, 1 parcel for a little girl.

The Society has also handed the following articles to a local resident leaving for the Front:—3 pr. socks, 1 pr. mittens, 1 muffler, 1 sleeveless sweater, 2 flannel vests.

The following letters have recently been received:—
Shalford Red Cross Hospital, The Chequers, Gt. Shalford, Cambs. March 16.
Dear Madam,
The case containing your most kind and generous gifts reached us yesterday. As we see from your letter that the case was despatched on October 25th 1917, you must have wondered if it had been lost on route. Fortunately for us this is not so, and will you convey to your Society our most grateful thanks, and assure them that all they have done for us, is most warmly appreciated.

With renewed thanks,
I am Madam,
Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) MARGARET A. HARPER.

Active Commandant,
Red Cross Depot,
Rawal Pindi,
Panjab,
April 1st.

Dear Madam,
Thank you so very much for the beautiful things your work party so kindly sent us. Everything was so beautifully made and will be of the greatest use. We are more grateful than we can say.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) Mrs. LILIAN BARTON.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer
Red Cross.

The boxes have only just arrived which accounts for the delay in acknowledging them.

Fire at Seaford.

A fire broke out at Clinton Hall, Seaford, shortly after midnight and completely burnt out the building. Soldiers helped to prevent the spread of the flames to adjoining property.

This was seconded by Mr. Ormiston and carried unanimously.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. On the proposition of Mr. Ormiston, seconded by Mr. Leefe, Mr. Looker was re-elected President.

Mr. Looker proposed the re-election of Mr. Dowbiggin as Secretary, paying a tribute to the hard work which Mr. Dowbiggin put in at such short notice in connection with the recent Show. This was seconded by Mr. Sinclair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dowbiggin proposed and Mr. Looker seconded that Mr. W. M. Humphreys be elected Hon. Treasurer, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The following for Committee resulted in the following being elected:—Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Harrington, and Messrs. T. E. Pearce, L. N. Leefe, W. J. Titcher, E. J. Noronha, and Evan Ormiston. The business was brought to a conclusion by Mr. Bowley expressing the appreciation of the Society for the work done by the President during the past year.

SHANGHAI RACES.

The Concluding Results.

Below, through the courtesy of the Hongkong Club, we give the concluding results of the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting:—

The Racing Stakes.—One Mile.
Mr. G. D. Coott's Blenheim (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Mr. Oire's Persianlight (late Persian Cat) (Mr. Eliae) 2
Mr. R. Macgregor's The Globe (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 2min., 55.1-5 secs.

Yangtze Cup.—Mile and Three Quarters.

Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Wineome and Healy's The Casperalisie (Mr. Arran) 2
Mr. Bonar's Battle Dawn (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3 mins. 48.25 secs.

Consolation Cup.—Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 1
Messrs. Teoz and Speelman's Sir Lamerook (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 2mins. 39.3-5 secs.

Paper Hunters Cup.—Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Wild Gamble (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 2
Mr. Slogger's Wild Night (Mr. Moller) 3
Time: 2min., 39 secs.

Manchu Stakes.—Mile and a Quarter.

Messrs. V. M. and O. B. B's Over There (Mr. Barkill) 1
Mr. Wybee's Rochester (Mr. Sleep) 2
Mr. Carlyle's Eight (Mr. Moller) 3
Time: 2 mins., 41.3-5 secs.

Champion Sweepstakes.—Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Castlewood (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. H. Morris' Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Messrs. Wineome and Healy's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 3
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) 4
Time: 2min., 33 secs.

Record 2mins. 33.4-5secs.

Hankow Plate.—Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Robson's Niblick... (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Fash's Wynona (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 1min. 29.4-5secs.

*Dead Heat.

NH Desperandum Plate.—Three Quarters of a mile.

Mr. W. S. Jackson's Battleground (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Mr. Dem's Modesty (Mr. Ezra) 2
Messrs. G. S. and L. M. Masathiel (Mr. Schoch) 3
Time: 1min. 31.4-5secs.

*Dead Heat.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The business of the Bank of China will be recommenced again this month as soon as the books, which were carried away by the manager, are recovered, while the redemption of notes will commence within one or two days.

It is rumoured here that Count Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, who is now on the way to the South to arrange mediation between the North and the South, will come to Canton and interview important personages.

A band bill has been prepared by the Police Department to be exhibited in front of every house, stating that two months' rent, landlord and tenant each to bear a half, will be borrowed by the Government. The collection will begin on or after June 1.

A rumour prevails here that the Generalissimo has not been seen at the Cement Works (his headquarters) for more than a week.

On account of most of the members of the Special Parliament being in favour of the reorganization of the Military Government, the political leaders in the South do not now so strongly demand the re-establishment of the old Parliament as one of the conditions of mediation.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND GOLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & GOLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

The False View and the True.

Gerard Finnes writes in the London Observer:—All that is best in our naval tradition is embodied in the brave, modest, loyal seaman who has this week vacated the office of First Sea Lord. Praise of a living man is always a difficult task, and praise is apt to be as distasteful to the recipient as it is difficult to the bestower. So let the deep affection with which Sir John Jellicoe is regarded by the Service be adored and the unabated confidence of his fellow-countrymen which he enjoys, stand instead of any more elaborate attempt at eulogy.—*nisi opus loquatur silicetur.*

It must be left to time fully to justify these words. Long marked for the chief command in the event of war, Sir John took up a task as ungrateful as that of Hawks or Cornwallis, or as that sleepless watch of Toulon which nearly broke Nelson's heart. And he was not destined, like Hawke or Nelson, to reap the reward. The temptation to him to dare all must have been very great. But in his hands lay the one great weapon which was the salvation of his country and the whole Alliance. He held grimly on and never let himself be tempted into rash action, while others reaped the glory of the Dogger Bank, Heligoland, and Ootsu Keeling. Yet it was his steady, remorseless watch alone which made these triumphs possible. That was his job, and he is the last man in the world to complain of it, for—good sportsman as well as good sailor—he knows the value of "playing for the sides." But, in his steadfast refusal to allow himself to be tempted or goaded into siding the German game, it should be recognised that he did "one braver thing than all the worthies did." The country does not yet know, and will not know for some years, the whole story of Jutland Bank. When it has that knowledge it will do full justice to its Commander-in-Chief.

The circumstances in which Sir John Jellicoe left the Grand Fleet and went to the Admiralty are well within the recollection of the public. He took upon his shoulders a burden grievous to be borne, for the "unrestricted U-boat warfare" was beginning, and nothing was ready to meet it. This is not the time to speak of the difficulties he faced and overcame. He recognised and warned the nation that no magic could be looked for to defeat that menace. But he never doubted that the menace would be defeated, and by sheer hard sloggish, he so directed affairs that the German hopes have come far short of realisation, and, at the end of ten months, the First Lord was able to announce to the House of Commons that submarine warfare was "held, though not mastered." That is to say, that the administration of Sir John Jellicoe has overcome the immense difficulties which it had to meet, and has, at the very last, regained as the ground lost by the lack of foresight shown by the preceding Board.

The idea, then, that the retirement of the First Sea Lord is due in any way to failure is utterly to be scorned. But he has borne immense burdens through three and half years of the most strenuous

circumstances this nation has ever faced. New conditions have now arisen. The Navy of the United States, the third, or perhaps the second, in the world, is in line with ours. The burden of responsibility for the whole fortunes of the Alliance, borne for so long by British seamen, is thus lightened, and new departures in naval policy may be possible. If this should be in contemplation, it is surely, not unreasonable that a fresh and untired brain should be sought for the arduous task of directing such new departures. It is even possible—I have no certain knowledge—that it was the wish of Sir John himself to be relieved of the immediate executive work and to take his place rather in council. Farther than this, it would be unwise even to speculate. Let it suffice to say that it is certain to all who knew the history of the past three and a half years that Sir John Jellicoe's name will go down to history as one of the great sailors whom Britain had produced, among those whose very name is faithfulness. This at least, even if the course of events should give him no further chance of distinction. But the end is not yet, and there may be further developments to come.

Meanwhile, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss succeeds him, and the country will be content to accept the choice and to extend to him the same confidence which it gave to Sir John Jellicoe. Sir Rosslyn has long been marked for distinction. He was the first Captain of the Naval College at Osborne, and was then regarded as among the most brilliant of our rising sea-officers. His absence was rather long in coming; but he found it during the operations off the Dardanelles, and it may well be that the experience he then acquired has guided the choice of the War Cabinet. Once again, speculation is undesirable. Although not very young, as age is counted in the Navy now-a-days, he is credited with belonging to the "young school" of seamen, and is said to be particularly amenable to suggestions. Everything leads to the belief that there will be a strong team at the Admiralty, and that the coming year will see fresh developments in the strategic use of sea power.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. WHIT-MONDAY AND EMPIRE DAY.

THIS Office will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY the 20th and FRIDAY the 24th May, 1918.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on these dates.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, 15th May, 1918.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

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Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	8th Oct.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 25th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	SUN. 26th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 17th May, at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th May.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.
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* Fushimi Maru TUE. 11th June, at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Fri. 17th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri. 17th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Esang	Fri. 17th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun. 19th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 21st May at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 24th May at 3 p.m.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao-tung.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Ships Sold.

During last year, Japanese ships sold numbered 278 steamers with a deadweight tonnage of 863,034. Prior to the issue of the Shipping Restriction Act, which was announced in October and took effect from November 1, the sales market had been unusually brisk. A new steamer was quoted at about Y.400 per ton deadweight in February last year, but went up by August above Y.1,000. Ordinary steamers, which sold for about Y.250, rose to Y.850 in August. The promulgation of the Restriction Act, however, brought prices down to Y.700 per ton deadweight.

Holland and Shipbuilding.

The plans for the creation of a large smelting furnace and a steel and rolling mill at Ymuiden in Holland, at the entrance of the North Sea Canal, contemplate the construction of works provided with all the latest appliances, on a waterway navigable for large ships, as the ore to be used would be imported from foreign countries. The products of the works would be intended primarily for shipbuilding. In recent years the Dutch shipyards have used annually not less than 150,000 tons of manufactured iron, with a constantly growing demand, but large quantities also are required in bridge building, engine works, and various other industries. With this plant situated on a deep waterway, as at Ymuiden, convenient for both import and export activities, its products could be cheaply and satisfactorily distributed through the country by means of the numerous canals connecting with the North Sea canal. The preliminary plans do not aim at the building of works capable of supplying immediately the full requirements of the country. Probably about two thirds of the demands of the shipyards will be met for a beginning with the remainder available for other industries.

Swansea Port and the War.

The annual meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trustees was held recently, when Mr. Roger Beck, director of Baldwin, who has been acting as chairman pro tem since Sir Griffith Thomas' resignation two months ago, was elected chairman of the Trust. Mr. Beck said Swansea had been badly hit by the war, but he was hopeful that the Government would come to the port's assistance by placing it under State control. He appealed to the bondholders to hold on with every confidence, as he firmly believed brighter times were coming, and that bondholders would not have to make any sacrifice of income. Swansea port would not be in the position it was to day but for the war, and he trusted after the cessation of hostilities the development, which had been characteristic of Swansea previously, would continue. Had it not been for the war Swansea would, by its position and advantages, have been the second port in the Bristol Channel, and he had every hope that the port would revert to what it had been so far as trade was concerned. He did not undertake the chairmanship with any joy but with a confident trust in the future, and the hope that he would be able to assist the trustees under the present trying conditions. Mr. W. Farr, in presenting the Finance Committee minutes, said the financial statement for the last completed month (January) showed a further heavy deficiency of £2,145, which made the total excess of expenditure to the end of January £26,619. Their position was due entirely to the dislocation of trade caused by the war. One redeeming feature was that February's trade showed an increase of 45,000 tons as compared with February of last year, and he sincerely hoped the supply of tonnage would be more plentiful, and that they might see a still greater growth in the trade of the port. The tinplate shipments, however, in February showed a big drop from 25,700 tons in February, year before last, to 8,500 tons in February last year, and practically a similar amount last month. That was a serious loss for the Trustees, and the 8,000 tons of tinplates shipped last month was only due to large shipments to France, the increase there being 5,000 tons in the month. They could only hope the termination of the war would see the tinplate industry restored to its previous levels. Swansea's total trade for February was 235,674 tons compared with 253,140 tons in February last year, and nearly 384,000 tons in February, 1916.

MON REPOS.

By Lieut. Victor MacClure.

Along the long line held by the British Forces in France there must be hundreds of dog-outs and shelters labelled "Mon Repos." It was funny enough the first time it was done, just as was the use of "Hotel Rita" or the "Orillon." The British soldier is a queer bird, and a simple joke lasts him a long while—much longer, than it would last the average reader. The particular instance of the use of "Mon Repos," which puts the title over these lines, does not, however, deal with a dog-out in the sense of a shelter. It deals with a dog-out in the sense of a motor-car—Billy Smart's car, Second Lieutenant William Smart of the Pioneers.

William Smart was (and is) one of these fellows who are very serious about whatever they are serious about. He was also very determined about whatever he felt needed determination. And when he made up his mind that walking bored him and that he wanted a car, his particular friends would never have betted against him getting it. They knew their William. William urged his O.C. to indent for a car in the ordinary way, but the O.C. pointed out that a car did not form part of the battalion "establishment" and that indenting for it would be a waste of time and paper. Billy accepted the ruling and foraged about for other means of acquiring a petrol driven vehicle.

He moaned about when not on duty and longed to sneak every car he saw; he even had designs on a three-ton lorry. The only thing that debarred him from actually taking possession of a car was a feeling that the things were so noticeable; possibly, too, a quaint sense of honesty had something to do with his abstinence, but of that nothing is certainly known.

It chanced one day that the Battalion of William was repairing a road near billets. They had not been working long when William's particular friend found him gazing, as one in a dream, at a pile of tangled iron and charred wood. The pile sprawled about a ditch, and William stood in the roadway gazing reverently and absorbedly down upon it. His friend sauntered up, took the line of William's eyes, and he, too, became wrapped (figuratively) in the pile.

"S been a car!" whispered the friend of William. "Sh! murmured William. "Don't wake me! It is a car—a real car—a little dream of a car!"

"Dare we pinch it? What about the salvage lot?"

"Friend of my youth, companion of my childish sorrows," said William, "nothing on earth is going to prevent me pinching this apparently useless wreck. It's my car—I found it."

What William acquired, with the help of his friend and willing hands from the Battalion, was a very bent chassis, an engine minus a radiator, almost spokeless wheels and a very severely damaged steering column.

It was only after a month of work in spare time that he succeeded in placing the car up on the road. Much hammering had restored some shape to the chassis, much petting had actually made the engine go. A wooden platform surmounted the chassis, and on top of the platform was on seat constructed from sugar-boxes. Where the much patched tyres had come from it would be better not to enquire, but they were there, the full complement with an additional one for spare, the radiator was a triumph—it consisted of an old oil drum with a hose-pipe coiled round it to carry water to and from the engine jacket. On top of the whole structure was a collection of levers which looked like a hap-hazard selection of worn-out gardening implements.

"What are you going to call it, Bill?"

"Let's see her perform first—the little thing," said Bill. "We may have to call her 'Gressed Lightning' or 'Leescargot.' It all depends on what she can do. And don't call her, it, she may be sensitive."

PREMIER AND LABOUR.

No Opinion To Express on State Purchase.

Some of the resolutions carried at the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool were placed before the Prime Minister recently by the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. They dealt with Pensions for Mothers, the State Control of the Liquor Traffic, Amendment of the Pensions Acts, and the Nationalisation of Canals and Railways.

On the last Mr. Lloyd George expressed himself as being largely in sympathy with the resolution. He was prepared to go a long way in this direction, for experience had shown the benefits which would accrue to the nation by a unified control of railways. As to pensions, the Prime Minister referred to the work which was being done by Mr. John Hodge, who had done something to meet the demands made by the trade unions.

The Prime Minister mildly chafed the deputations on the rather inconsequent nature of one resolution. It read: "In view of the numerous expressions of opinion in favour of a scheme for the State purchase of the liquor traffic, this Congress urges upon the Government to appoint a Commission"—to fully investigate the administration of the Liquor Control Board. As the resolution expressed no opinion on the advisability of State purchase, he followed its example.

The whole Battalion turned out to see the trial trip, and cheered like mad when, after a few preliminary back-fires, the car began to slide along the road. Its course was devious. The car swung from side to side and would only keep the line when it sidled. It ran in a series of jerks and pranced almost broadside-on like a fractious mule.

"What's the matter with the steering, Bill?" asked the friend who was prepared to risk his life in the cause of friendship.

"It's a matter of knack, old thing. I can see that. Don't get the wind up. I'm beginning to get the hang of it—a little bit of wangling will be necessary."

The villagers came out to see her run—the racket drew them like a magnet. They speculated as to whether it was some sort of new tank, a wonderful instrument for the further embarrassment of the Boche and they cheered with enthusiasm. The mules recognised with gratitude that here was a new excuse for high jinks, a new reason for assuming a camouflage of terror, an opportunity for playing the devil with their drivers. No doubt they would have cheered, too, if they had been so articulate. As it was, they expressed themselves by an astounding exhibition of hoof-waving.

"I say, Billy," remarked the courageous passenger, who was seated on the radio-oil-drum, "this seat is getting uncomfortable."

"It's a cold day, old thing," said Billy, cheerfully, "you ought to be jolly grateful."

"Sue's getting over-heated; we'll have her croaking in a minute. Pull up, old lad, and feel the dam thing."

There was a grinding creak as Billy stopped the motor. He put a hand on the oil-drum.

"By Jove, old son, you're absolutely right. As a radiator thermometer you're priceless—Smart's Patent. We'll have to let her cool a bit and then put some water in."

"What are you going to call her, Bill?"

"I've decided against 'Gressed Lightning' and 'Leescargot,' and I've fixed on 'Mon Repos' as being the case—she's so restful."

So the car was named. She has not been fitted with a radiator yet. Billy and his pal take turns of sitting on the oil-drum and gauging the heat. "Mon Repos" may run into a tree one day—that is quite on the cards, but till then she will remain a thing of joy to all beholders, a subject for much amusement to those humorous creatures the mules, and the pride of the Battalion. Bill Smart takes her quite seriously—he is one of those chaps,

THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

Question of Costs Argued.

At the Supreme Court this morning, argument was heard by the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts) as to which side in the Po Yuen case (the million dollar opium case) should be given costs. His Lordship has already entered judgment for the defendants, but made no order as to costs, pending argument.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K. O., and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O. B. E., are counsel for plaintiff and Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter, are counsel for the defendants.

At the outset, some argument took place as to who should address the Court first but his Lordship decided that defendants, who have been given judgment, should apply first.

Mr. Alabaster then went on to say that on general principles costs should be given for defendants because judgment had been given them. There were three issues, or causes, in the present case, these being neglect, fraud and a breach of trust. There were several subsidiary issues, but they were not the issues on which plaintiffs could claim costs. The defendants contended that on every material issue the event had been in their favour, and they were entitled not only to general costs but all the costs of the action. The event did not mean the one thousand and one minor conflicts in the case. On the main issues the defendants had succeeded, and were therefore entitled to costs.

Mr. Alabaster went on to review points in the case to support his argument.

Reply for the plaintiff was made by Mr. Jenkin, who said that his application was to deprive the successful defendants of their costs for three reasons. The first reason was that the defendants' conduct was such that these proceedings were rendered necessary; the second was their conduct during the proceeding; and the third reason was that the defendants had lost on one issue. The last was quite clear that in the case of trial by a Judge alone, costs were entirely in his discretion and he could exercise that discretion in a manner unfavourable to the successful party to such an extent as to practically deprive him of the fruits of his success. In this case he contended that the conduct of Li Hy-san and Ma Chi-long was such as to make the proceedings necessary. His submission would be that as that conduct had necessitated the case, the defendants were not entitled to costs. Their action had so conducted to the litigation that they ought not to have costs. Mr. Jenkin went on to say that no better description of the defendants' conduct could be given than was to be found in the judgments of the various judges of the Hongkong Courts, who had had to deal with this case.

Mr. Potter objected to references to what former judges had said on former issues in which the defendants had been concerned and said that the present action was the only one under consideration.

Mr. Jenkin said that in the nature of the case it was right and justifiable that the plaintiff should have taken action.

Argument proceeded on these lines.

This afternoon Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Jenkin's points, and the case was proceeding as we went to press.

What Interests the Army.

At a meeting of the School Journey Association, Dr. Kimmins said the keen interest taken at the front by officers and men in Mr. Fisher's Education Bill was remarkable.

"MY IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND."

Power and Purpose of the British War Effort.

M. Albert Thomas, the famous French ex-Minister and Socialist, writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

A society was founded in England some time ago, called the Anglo-French Society the object of which is not only to promote among French and English a knowledge of each other's language, but to enable them to understand each other, in the field of letters or in art and politics, and thus to establish a bond of fruitful and enduring friendship. I was asked by that society to inaugurate some of its new branches, and to visit branches already in existence. So it came to pass that I visited Cardiff, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London, where I addressed important meetings. I have thought that some of my British friends might be interested in my impressions, hence I write them for the *Daily Chronicle*.

I will not dwell on the feeling of surprise which a foreigner experiences in being received officially, for the first time, in one of your British cities. Our municipal officers have nothing like the stately robes and badges of office worn by their colleagues in Great Britain. We know nothing of ushers preceding the councilors in old world livery, and our after-dinner speeches have not the set, official almost ritual, character of British toasts. Some would smile at such customs. I must confess that I am rather fascinated by them. It is the weakness of many thorough-going reformers to be attracted by old traditions. When new and bold ideas can exist amongst them, when a nation can progress in their atmosphere, such a visible continuation of tradition not only fires our imagination, but gives our mind a feeling of security.

"My Chief Joy."

But my chief joy was to see industrial Britain in its strength and greatness. The memory of vast organisations like those at Hamburg still lingered in the mind; we still remembered the criticism that Great Britain was wanting in industrial enterprise; but to see your great industrial districts, to witness the effort which the war has made necessary, the equipment of ports like Cardiff and Liverpool, the extended activities of Birmingham or Manchester, filled our souls with pride and hope. There we saw the apparatus for meeting any industrial competition, and of securing, by economic means, the triumph of the ideals of freedom which are dear to both England and France.

In the dreadful struggle which is devastating the world moral and material forces must be united and work together. We can realise to-day the error of the Russian Maximists when they relied solely upon an idea, when they believed that bayonets or guns were negligible things, and that revolutionary propaganda, by stirring up the Socialists of Germany and Austria-Hungary, would be enough to compel the Governments of the Central Empires to seek for peace. The time of the Sans-Culottes has gone by, when military action can be improvised. Ideals are not enough, they must be supported by economic and military forces. But the converse mistake, which is obvious in the policy of the German and Austrian Governments, would be to assume that military forces can be enough. In order to lead the nations towards peace, moral force must be brought to bear as well. Military success or failure, in itself, is nothing. It counts only in so far as it advertises the moral failure of a nation or the decay of its will to conquer.

A Regime of Right.

If the Entente democracies are determined to bring about the just and lasting peace which they have defined, they must retain their enthusiasm for the principles of freedom and justice. In this respect, I wish to be on my guard against premature generalisations. I am quite aware that in those large towns I came into touch with comparatively limited groups of people—with University men, big business men and

leaders of the labour movement; but I was struck with this fact: that these men were more open to new and bold ideas than would be the case in similar groups in France. Amongst them are still some who are sceptical of the League of Nations, not to mention those who think that it may be of use at some future time. Now, I have met with more sympathy towards those ideas in England than in France. One this is because no man is a prophet in his own country? This however, would be a superficial reason.

The truth is that their realistic, practical business instinct has enabled the British, even more, perhaps, than the French, to realise how necessary such an organisation is, how impossible it is for the old treaties, based on force, to afford a solution for present difficulties; and, lastly, how rules of arbitration in daily use in business should be instituted among nations if we would substitute a regime of right for the regime of force.

It may be, also, that the very constitution of the Empire, the long-established intercourse between Great Britain and her Dominions, has given British opinion a truer notion of the economic, political and legal relations that should exist between nations. The insular isolation of Britain may give her inhabitants a somewhat peculiar point of view; yet the necessity of forming connections with other communities, if they are to extend their civilising genius as well as to secure their existence, has endowed them with a sense of international relationship which the French, a prey to repeated invasions, and constrained, in several crises of her history to fall back upon herself, has not been able to acquire.

I have wondered whether that clear view of final solutions might not partly account for the calm and serene attitude of British opinion towards the war. But I am under no delusion. I do not wish to be one of those fatuous optimists whom our French soldiers call "Bourreaux de canotiers" (skullcrammers or brainstuffers). I have heard in England some jarring notes, and how should it be otherwise? How, after four years of war, should there not be, in some quarters of Britain, a certain weariness? One should not be surprised in a country like England, where idealism is so strong, small groups of dogmatic pacifists, lacking neither brains nor boldness, and to whom a semi-religious horror of war pushes to a resolute propagandist activity. Moreover, I have found among British workmen the same kind of feeling I have met with in France, and expressed in similar terms: the feeling that in spite of their activity the Governments are not yet doing enough to bring the war its speediest conclusion.

British Tenacity Displayed.

But, after allowing for that feeling, it appeared to me that British opinion was, if I may say so, much better than I had been led to expect. A few weeks ago a rumour had spread over the Continent that England had been seized with a great longing for peace, and that her Government was looking for the means of ending as speedily as possible the conflagration now raging through Europe. Among us, while the will to conquer remains unabated, there are spells of impatience and nervousness, followed by spells of confidence and enthusiasm. This is in keeping with our national character; and it can also be accounted for by the fact that the war is being waged on our own territory, that the refugees from our own invaded districts are among us, as well as Alsacians, Lorrainers, and Belgians, and that our whole economic life—railway and water traffic, agricultural and industrial production—is concentrated on supplying the military and civilian needs of the war. In England, in spite of the

raids, the war is not an ever-present fact, but the consciousness of what the country has at stake is for ever present. In each Englishman there seems to grow more and more that tenacity which forced the admiration of the world in the Napoleonic wars.

To the forgers, to the French friend, this steadfastness of British activity and this confidence in the ultimate result are striking to behold. Yet indeed, many more

THANKFUL MOTHERS.

Babe's Own Tablets; the Canadian children's remedy, for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine.

Mothers who have once used Babe's Own Tablets; the Canadian children's remedy, for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcella Bourne-Gress, Missonette, N.B., who writes: "Babe's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation, indigestion, and worms; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 69 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seetuen Road, Shanghai.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 4, amounted to 66,235 tons and the sales during the period, to 47,526 tons.

grateful discoveries await the Frenchman in England to-day. He becomes aware of the ever-growing friendship of the two nations. Even after Britain had entered the war, on the violation of Belgian neutrality, even after Britain had given material proof of her will to throw into the scale her whole strength with all the resources of the Empire, there remained some in my country who still asked whether the British effort would be unlimited, whether England was not husbanding her forces in view of selfish aims. The growth of the great British Armies has done away with such distrust.

Our people have gone through such moral sufferings since 1871 and have felt so forsaken that they should be forgiven many mistakes, including their excessive confidence in the Russian alliance. But, I say, there are some who wondered: whether Britain would unreservedly support French national claims. The fact was remarked that certain British statesmen seemed very cautious about Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Lloyd George's speech in January finally dispelled the suspicion: the British Government has endorsed the French claim.

Valuable Tributes of Friendship.

During my tour in England I learned that the British Government had indeed expressed, in so doing, the deep feeling of the nation. Everywhere, in Birmingham, in Manchester, in London, our friends have assured us of their determination to see France again in possession of the two provinces that were torn from her in 1871. Everywhere I heard it said: "France, our beloved France, is resolved upon securing once more her national unity and she will secure it"; and it was perhaps love for our country even more than the consciousness of our right which prompted those enthusiastic declarations. In London, at the dinner where I met our friends of the Anglo-French Society, Sir George Buchanan expressed those feelings with a deep emotion that touched every heart; and in our meeting at the Mansion House Mr. Winston Churchill also declared the will of the British people to carry on the war until the right of France has been vindicated. If encouragement were needed to establish on solid foundations the friendship of our two great Western democracies, such demonstrations would be invaluable.

At the beginning of the war the Germans, by a wily and insistent propaganda, had endeavoured to create suspicion between us. They described France as accused by England of selfish purposes; they charged Britain with the black design of permanently occupying parts of the French territory; they have wasted their time. Four years of war have taught France and Britain the necessity of union to secure the victory of right, international justice, and the triumph of democracy. Because they feel this, they can, even after such disappointments as Russia, withstand the hardest blows.

SPIES IN FRANCE.

General Pershing's Warning to Troops.

In an order of the day, recently addressed to his troops, General Pershing made the following recommendations:—

"Never forget that we are at war and that the enemy are on the watch. Always be restricted in your intercourse with families, and never speak confidentially with a woman, because women are the most cunning of spies and you may bestow your confidence upon one in the employ of the enemy."

"Never trust anyone who asks questions of a military character, or who seems to be much interested in questions of such a nature, even though such a person appears to be an American officer."

"Any man, woman, or child, or even a man wearing the uniform of an American, or in the uniform of a soldier of the allied armies, can be a spy."

"In fact, say nothing that you would not wish to reach the ears of the enemy. And for this same reason never enter into any correspondence with an unknown person, for this is one of the chief means used by the enemy to procure information."

"In the streets and public places do not fail to remember that the very walls have ears. Therefore do not express your opinion upon any military question or even on the war in general."

"Don't give the impression of a pessimistic view of the situation either by word or action, and always have confidence in the success of our Army and of our cause."



An attack of rheumatism does not guard the patient against a subsequent attack. On the contrary, a person who has had rheumatism is more liable to be attacked than one who has not.

This blood is a condition always present in rheumatism. On the other hand rich, red blood resists rheumatism. Build up the blood and the rheumatic poisons will be driven out.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills begin at once to send purer, richer blood to nourish and soothe every muscle, every ligament and inflamed joint covering. Our new book, "Building Up the Blood" is free on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or sent postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Seetuen Road, Shanghai.

War Bonds and Tank Week.

Toward the large total of subscriptions for National War Bonds, in the "Business Men's Week" ended at Home on March 9, when the \$100,000,000 asked for was considerably exceeded, the *L. & O. Express* notes the following participations:—Sir Marcus Samuel, \$600,000; Asiatic Petroleum Co., \$600,000; Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., \$350,000; National Bank of India, \$250,000; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, \$250,000; Straits Rubber Co., Ltd., and Allied Companies, \$100,000; David Sassoon & Co., \$100,000; E. D. Sassoon & Co., \$100,000; R. G. Shaw & Co., \$80,000; John Batters & Co., \$15,000; Sir Thomas Sutherland, \$10,000; A. Ranga & Co., Ltd., \$10,000; Anglo-Petroleum Co. Employees, \$6,500. In an advertisement, respecting the bonds circulated by the North British and Mercantile Assurance Co., it is given, in the following idiographic form, the following promise:—Where a new, the spoken word should be made good."

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2568.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
Kings' Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors, and Ficht's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	\$25,000
1st prize	187,500
2nd prize	56,200
3rd prize	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.) 20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 is subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot. General Manager—A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HONGKONG HANKOW YUNNANFOU

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK—National City & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUPELLE, YOUNG, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET TRAM
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
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9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
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11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
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4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
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6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.

NIGHT CASES: 1.00 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 1.50 P.M. every half hour. 1.50 P.M. to 1.55 P.M. every quarter of an hour. SUNDAYS: 1.00 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 1.50 P.M. every half hour. 1.50 P.M. to 1.55 P.M. every quarter of an hour. SUNDAYS.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET TRAM
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
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2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
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4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
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5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
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